

# *CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES FOR 2001*



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**Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
Curtis State Office Building, 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 130, Topeka, KS 66612-1354**

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# **CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES KANSAS, 2001**

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Prepared by  
Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
Center for Health and Environmental Statistics  
Office of Health Care Information

In cooperation with  
the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics

Kansas Department of Human Resources  
Division of Worker's Compensation

and

Kansas Department of Transportation

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## INTRODUCTION

Fatality information appearing in this report was collected through the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program, a cooperative agreement between the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Office of Health Care Information. The CFOI program was developed by BLS to provide a comprehensive, accurate, descriptive and accessible census of work related fatalities. The program was piloted for the nation in 1988 and Kansas joined the program in 1991. The information presented in this publication covers work fatalities that occurred in Kansas in 2001.

Under the CFOI program, the incident leading to the death, but not necessarily the death itself, must have occurred in the recording state (occurrence data). For example, if a worker injured in a work-related incident in Kansas were to die in another state, the case would still be in scope for Kansas. On the other hand, a worker who dies in Kansas from an injury suffered in another state would not be included in the statistics for Kansas but rather in the state in which the injury occurred.

Although CFOI was developed to obtain an accurate count of fatal injuries, the program also collects information on occupational illnesses. However, because of the latency period of many occupational illnesses, it is difficult to compile an accurate count using CFOI methodology. Also, as fatal illnesses tend to be disputed as to work-relationship, a census is not attainable within the time frame set forth in the CFOI program.

Information illustrated by the CFOI program are useful in:

- tracking trends of workplace hazards
- targeting high hazard work conditions and practices
- establishing priorities for safety inspections and follow-up visits
- identifying standards requiring stricter enforcement
- finding areas where new standards may be needed

Economists, statisticians, epidemiologists, safety specialists, business and government executives, news media and program managers, as well as many other groups and individuals have found this publication to be quite useful.

One of the criterion for publication requires that a data cell must contain three or more observations or the cell will be suppressed. Therefore, a dash in a table may represent zero or that data was suppressed for that cell.

As a cost saving measure, this report is now only available in an electronic form by accessing the KDHE home page at "<http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hci>". Additional information may be obtained by contacting the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) at the address or phone listed below.

If you desire a copy of this publication in an alternative form because of a disability, contact the office at the address listed below:

Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
Center for Health and Environmental Statistics  
Office of Health Care Information  
Occupational Injury Surveillance Section  
Curtis State Office Building  
1000 SW Jackson, Suite 130  
Topeka, KS 66612-1354  
Phone: (785) 296-1058



## **SECTION I**

### **CHARTS**

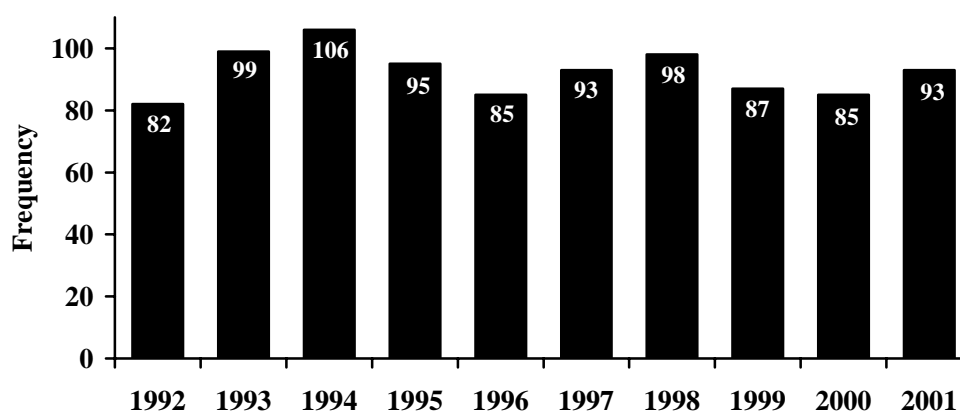




### **HIGHLIGHTS, 1992 - 2001**

There were 93 fatal occupational injuries that occurred in Kansas in 2001. Looking at historical data, the 2001 figure tied with 1997 with 93 fatalities. Between 1992-2001, the highest number of fatalities occurred in 1994 with 106 fatalities, partly due to the high number of deaths in retail trade (15), the lowest number of fatalities occurred in 1992 with 82 fatalities. Between 1992-2001, there were four years with occupational fatality totals under 90 in Kansas and they were 1992, 1996, 1999, and 2000. (Chart 1, Table 2)

**Chart 1. Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries  
Kansas, 1992 - 2001**



The construction industry in Kansas experienced a sharp increase in the number of fatalities with 19 deaths in 2001, from 9 deaths in 2000. This industry peaked in 1995 with 20 deaths, while the low occurred in 1992 with 8. (Chart 3, Table 2, Table 3)

The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry experienced 17 deaths in 2001, which is slightly higher than 2000 with 16 fatalities. The highest number of fatalities was in 1993 with 36. (Chart 2, Table 2, Table 3)

In 2001, there were no publishable fatalities in the mining industry. There were however, 3 deaths reported in the finance, insurance and real estate industry. Prior to this, both industries had reported less than 3 fatalities since 1998. (Table 2, Table 3)

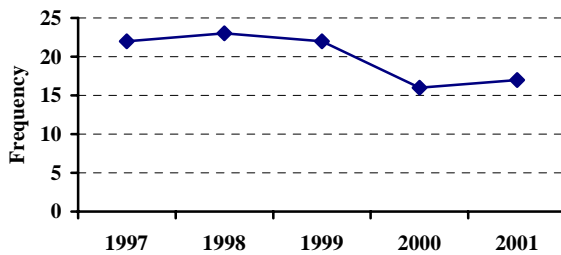
The transportation and public utilities industry in Kansas increased from 10 deaths in 2000 to 17 deaths in 2001. This tied with the 1997 totals while the lowest number of fatalities were in 1995 and 1998 with 9 deaths. (Chart 5, Table 2, Table 3)

The government industry fell from 12 deaths in 2000 to 5 deaths in 2001. The industry peaked in 1995 with 17 deaths and experienced the lows in both 1999 and 2001 with 5 fatalities. (Chart 9, Table 2, Table 3)

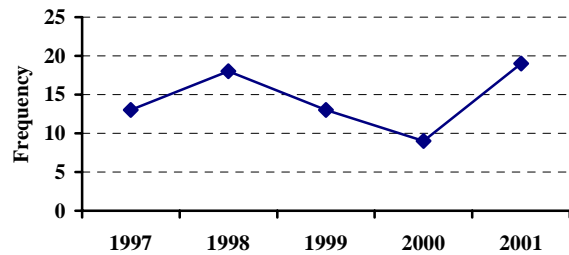
In 2001, the retail trade industry fell to 4 fatalities in 2001, from 12 in 2000. The highest number of deaths experienced in this industry was in 1994 with 15. (Chart 7, Table 2, Table 3)

## Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries By Industry, Kansas 1997 – 2001

**Chart 2. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing**

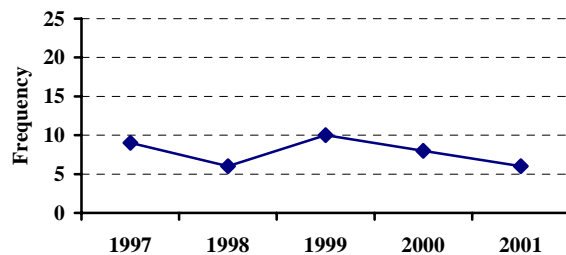


**Chart 3. Construction**

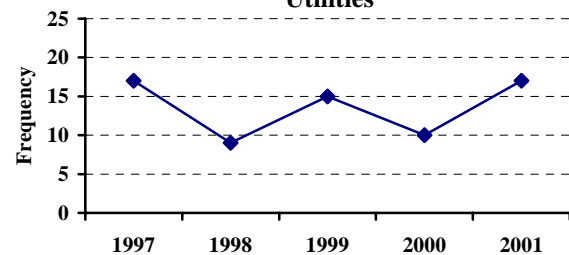


During the five year period, 1997-2001, agriculture, forestry and fishing deaths were relatively constant in the state except for the drop between 1999 and 2000. This group saw work related deaths drop from 22 in 1999 to 16 in 2000 and only rose to 17 deaths in 2001. Construction on the other hand has shown more volatility with work-related deaths dropping to 9 deaths in 2000 only to increase to 19 deaths in 2001.

**Chart 4. Manufacturing**



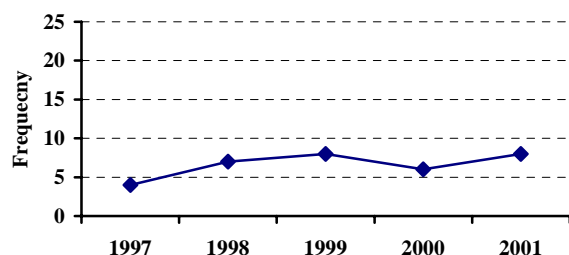
**Chart 5. Transportation & Public  
Utilities**



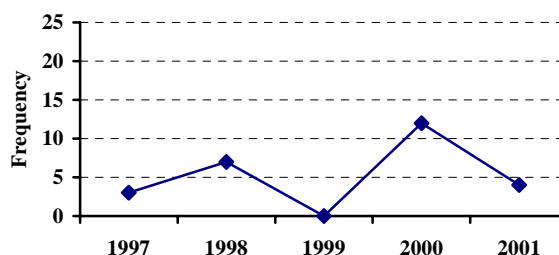
The manufacturing industry deaths in Kansas, during the same five year period, have remained fairly constant ranging from a high of 10 deaths in 1999 to a low of 6 deaths in 2001. Transportation and public utilities industry deaths in the state have been up one year and down the next with the swings taking the total as high as 17 in 1997 and 2001 to lows of 9 in 1998 and 10 in 2000.

## Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries By Industry, Kansas 1997 – 2001

**Chart 6. Wholesale Trade**

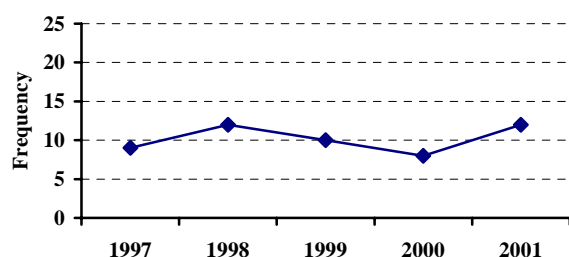


**Chart 7. Retail Trade**

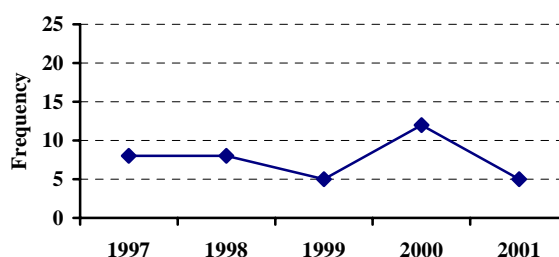


The wholesale trade industry remained fairly constant in the number of fatalities experienced over the five-year period (1997 – 2001). Retail trade on the other hand went from 7 fatalities in 1998 to 0 fatalities in 1999 then increased to 12 fatalities in 2000 before falling to 4 fatalities in 2001.

**Chart 8. Services Industry**



**Chart 9. Government**



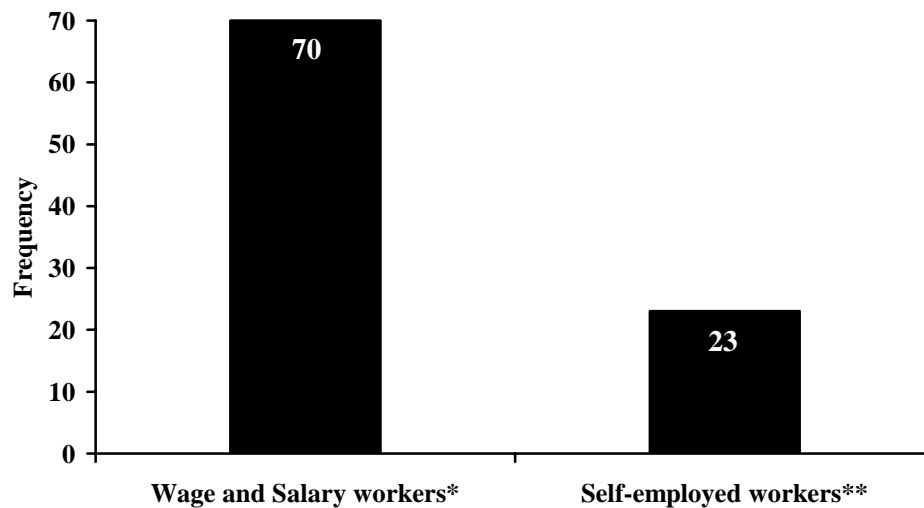
The services industry showed a slight increase from 1997 to 1998 but then gradually decreased in 1999 and 2000 before returning to the 1998 level in 2001 with 12 fatalities. Government fatalities in 1997 and 1998 remained the same then had a slight decrease in 1999 then spiked at 12 fatalities in the year 2000 and dropped back to 5 in 2001.

Finance, insurance and real estate are not represented in the charts by year since the only years that had a number sufficient to publish was in 1998 and in 2001 with 3 fatalities for this industry. Mining is also not represented since there were no publishable fatalities in this industry in three of the past five years and only 1997 and 1998 had publishable numbers with 7 and 3 fatalities respectively.

### **DEMOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS**

Wage and salary workers made up 75% of the occupational fatalities in the state of Kansas in 2001 with 70 deaths. The remainder or 25% were self-employed workers with 23 deaths. (Chart 10, Table 1)

**Chart 10. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Employee Status  
Kansas, 2001**

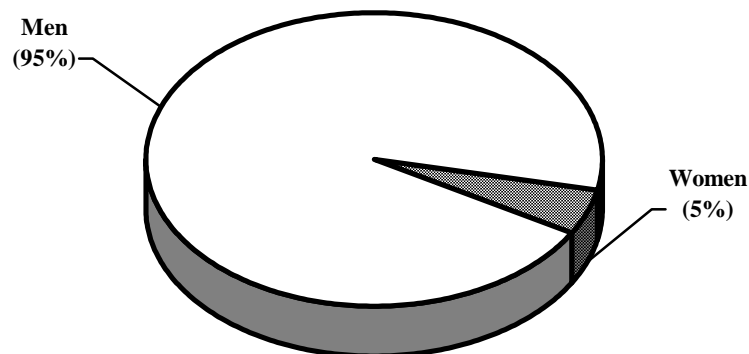


\*May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation

\*\*Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses

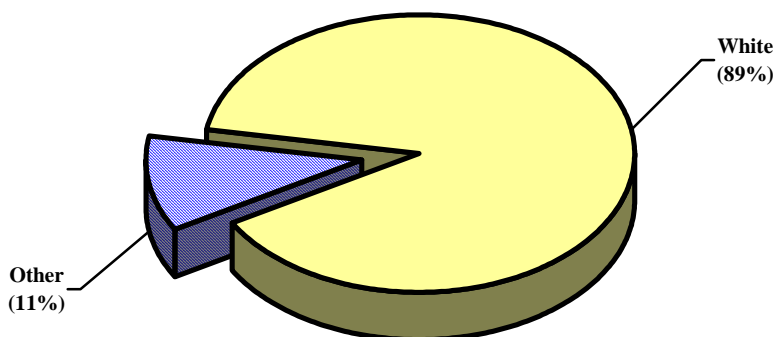
Occupational fatalities occurred much more often to men than to women in Kansas during 2001. The 88 male deaths represented 95% of all occupational fatalities in the state with females accounting for the remaining 5% or 5 deaths. (Chart 11, Table 1)

**Chart 11. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Sex  
Kansas, 2001**



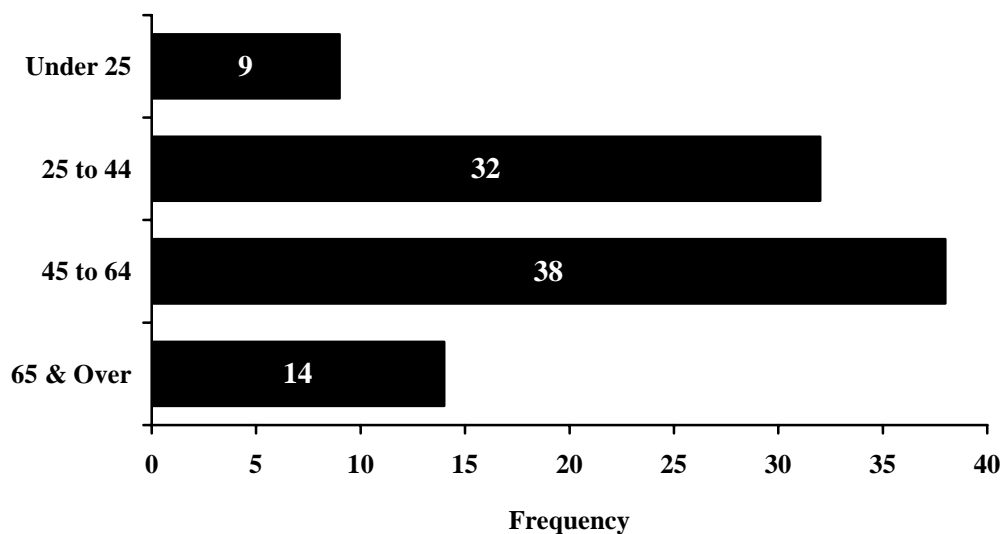
The CFOI tallies for 2001 indicated that 89% involved white victims and accounted for 83 deaths, while the remaining 11% involved 10 victims that may have been of any race other than white, with 6 of the 10 workers being of Hispanic origin. (Chart 12, Table 1)

**Chart 12. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Race  
Kansas, 2001**



The greatest number of fatal occupational injuries (38) occurred in the 45 to 64 age group, accounting for 41% of the work related fatalities in 2001. The next age group that ranked slightly under that with 32 deaths was the 25 to 44 age group, with 34% of the total. Ranking third was the 65 and over age group with 14 deaths, or 15% of the total. Last, the under 25 age group had the fewest deaths with 9, and 10% of the total. (Chart 13, Table 1)

**Chart 13. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age-Group  
Kansas, 2001**

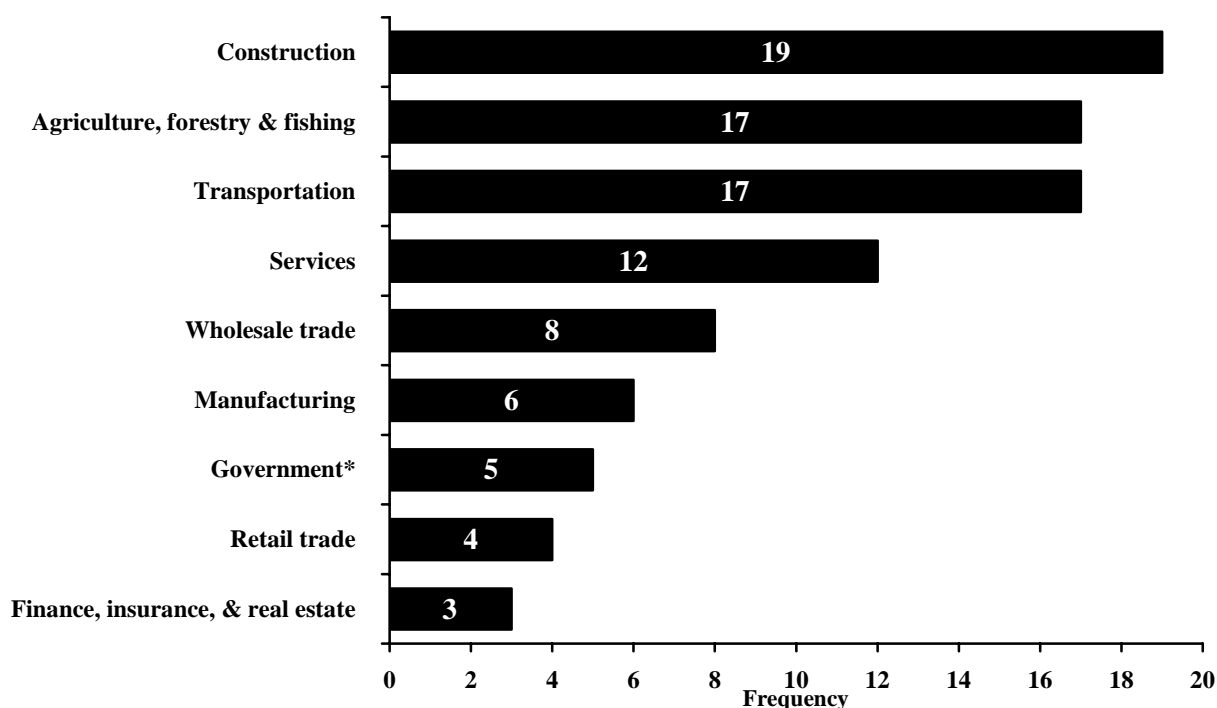


## **INDUSTRY**

The construction industry in Kansas for 2001 was considered the most hazardous industry with 19 deaths, which is a dramatic increase in the number of fatalities from the 2000 total of 9 deaths. This industry had not been ranked as the most hazardous industry since 1996. Special trade contractors and heavy construction, except building experienced 9 deaths each in 2001. The construction industry experienced the highest number of fatalities in 1995 with 20, and a low in 1992 of 8 deaths. (Chart 3, Chart 14, Table 2, Table 3)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing from 1997-2000, had been considered as the most hazardous industry in Kansas until 2001, even though the total number of deaths increased slightly from the previous year with 17 deaths. Fifteen of those deaths occurred in the agriculture production of crops. (Chart 2, Chart 14, Table 2, Table 3)

**Chart 14. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry  
Kansas, 2001**



\*Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

\*\*Mining is not represented because it did not meet publication criteria.

Transportation and public utilities industries experienced a dramatic increase from 10 fatalities in 2000, to 17 fatalities in 2001. Twelve of the 17 were in trucking and warehousing, while 3 were in electric, gas, and sanitary services. The most fatalities experienced by this industry was in 1997 and again in 2001 with 17, while the lowest was in 1995 and 1998 with only 9 fatalities. (Chart 5, Chart 14, Table 2, Table 3)

The services industry had 12 deaths in 2001, which is the most this industry had endured. Three of the 12 were in business services, while another 3 were in auto repair, services and parking, while 4 of the 12 were in educational services. The lowest number of fatalities was experienced in 1991 with 5. (Chart 8, Chart 14, Table 2, Table 3)

The wholesale trade industry claimed 8 lives in 2001. Seven of the 8 deaths in this industry occurred in non-durable goods. (Chart 6, Chart 14, Table 2, Table 3)

Manufacturing has experienced a steady decline in the number of fatalities between 1999 and 2001, going from 10 deaths to 6. Food and kindred products accounted for 3 of the 6 deaths in 2001. The manufacturing industry had a high of 12 deaths in 1992 and a low of 3 in 1993. (Chart 4, Chart 14, Table 2, Table 3)

Government had a drastic decrease in fatalities in 2001. Prior to 2001, the government industry experienced a dramatic increase from 1999 with 5 to 12 in 2000 then fell back to 5 in 2001. Five deaths is the lowest number for this industry with the high in 1995 of 17. (Chart 9, Chart 14, Table 2, Table 3)

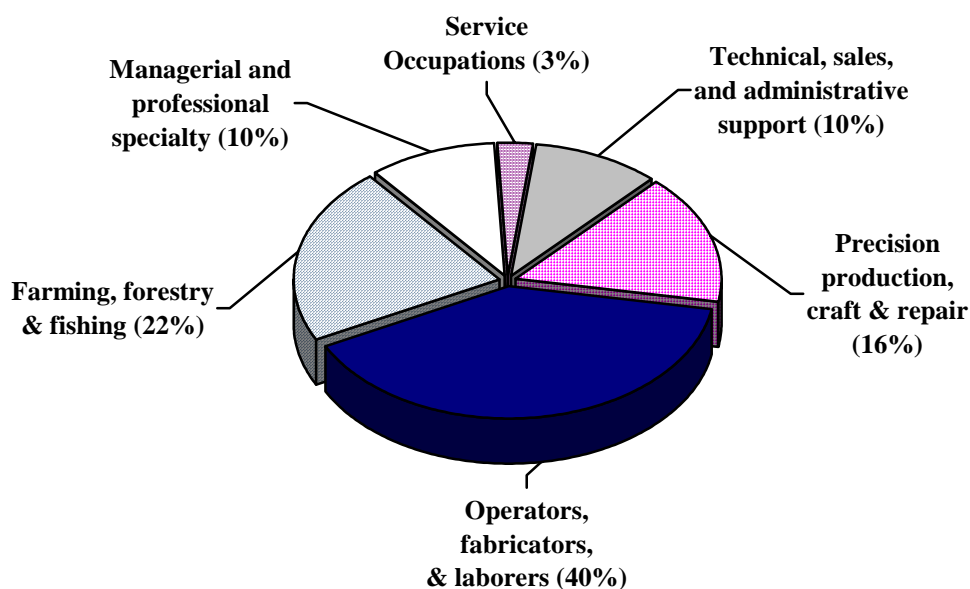
The retail trade industry also experienced a sharp decline in fatalities in 2001 with 4 deaths from 12 in 2000. In 1999, there was no publishable data to report, however, fatalities peaked in 1994 with 15 deaths. (Chart 7, Table 2, Table 3)

The finance, insurance and real estate industry claimed 3 lives in 2001. Prior to that there was only one other year that experienced 3 deaths and that was in 1998, all the other years did not have any fatalities or did not meet the publishable criteria. (Table 2, Table 3)

## **OCCUPATION**

Operators, fabricators, and laborers, experienced the most occupational fatalities with 37 deaths, or 40% in 2001. Transportation and material moving occupations accounted for over half of the fatalities with 23, of which 17 were truck drivers. Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers accounted for 12 of the 37 fatal occupational injuries with 5 out of the 12 being in construction, while laborers, except construction claimed 3 of the 12 lives. (Chart 15, Table 4)

**Chart 15. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation  
Kansas, 2001**



\*Percentages may not add up due to rounding.



Ranking second, farming, forestry, and fishing occupations had 20 fatal occupational injuries in 2001, accounting for 22% of the total. Farming operators and managers, accounted for 14 of the 20 fatal injuries, while 6 of the 20 were in other agricultural and related occupations. (Chart 15, Table 4)

Ranking third, precision production, craft and repair occupations had 15 fatal injuries in 2001, accounting for 16% of the total. Construction trades accounted for 9 of the 15 fatal injuries, while mechanics and repairers, and extractive occupations claimed 3 lives each. (Chart 15, Table 4)

Managerial and professional specialty occupations experienced 9 fatalities in 2001, accounting for 10% of the total. Professional specialty occupations claimed 6 of those deaths, while executive, administrative, and managerial workers accounted for 3 deaths. (Chart 15, Table 4)

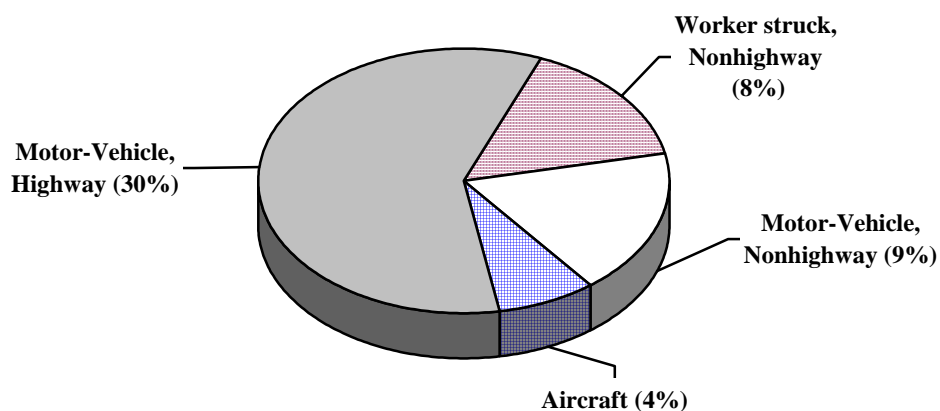
Technical, sales, and administrative support also experienced 9 fatalities in 2001, accounting for 10% of the total. Five of the 9 fatalities were sales occupations. (Chart 15, Table 4)

The last occupational group with the least number of fatalities in 2000 was the service occupations with 3 deaths, or 3% of the total. (Chart 15, Table 4)

### **EVENT or EXPOSURE**

The event claiming the most lives lost due to occupational injuries was once again transportation events, with 49 work-related deaths, or 53% of the total. Highway fatalities claimed the lives of 28 workers in 2001. Fourteen were from collisions between vehicles, and another 7 were from noncollision accidents, and 6 were vehicles that struck stationary objects or equipment on side of road. (Chart 16, Chart 17, Table 7)

**Chart 16. Transportation Deaths by Type and Place  
Kansas, 2001**



\*Railway is not represented because it did not meet publication criteria.

Non-highway accidents, except rail, air, and water claimed the lives of 8 workers in 2001 of which, 7 of the 8 were noncollision accidents. (Chart 16, Chart 17, Table 7)

Seven workers were killed when the worker was struck by a vehicle or mobile equipment. (Chart 16, Chart 17, Table 7)

Aircraft accidents claimed 4 lives, with three of those in the category “not elsewhere classified”. (Chart 16, Chart 17, Table 7)

Railway was not represented because it did not meet publication criteria. (Chart 17, Table 7)

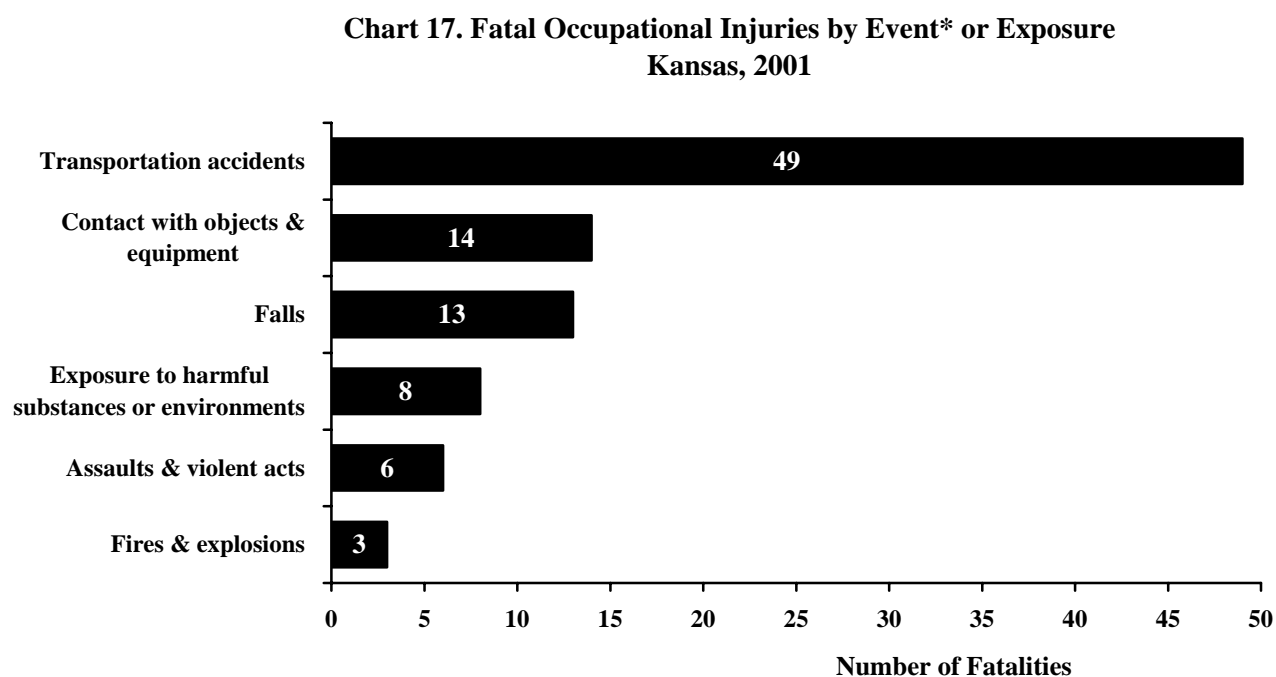
Contact with objects and equipment ranked as the second most common cause of occupational fatalities in 2001, with 14 deaths. Five of the 14 workers were fatally injured by being caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, while 4 other workers were caught in or crushed in collapsing materials. Four workers were fatally injured when an object struck them. (Chart 17, Table 7)

Falls ranked third with 13 deaths, of which 11 of those fell to a lower level. Falls can be categorized into the following groups, fall unspecified, fall to lower level, jump to lower level, fall on same level, and falls n.e.c. (Chart 17, Table 7)

Exposure to harmful substances or environments claimed 8 lives. Five of the 8 workers came into contact with an electrical current. (Chart 17, Table 7)

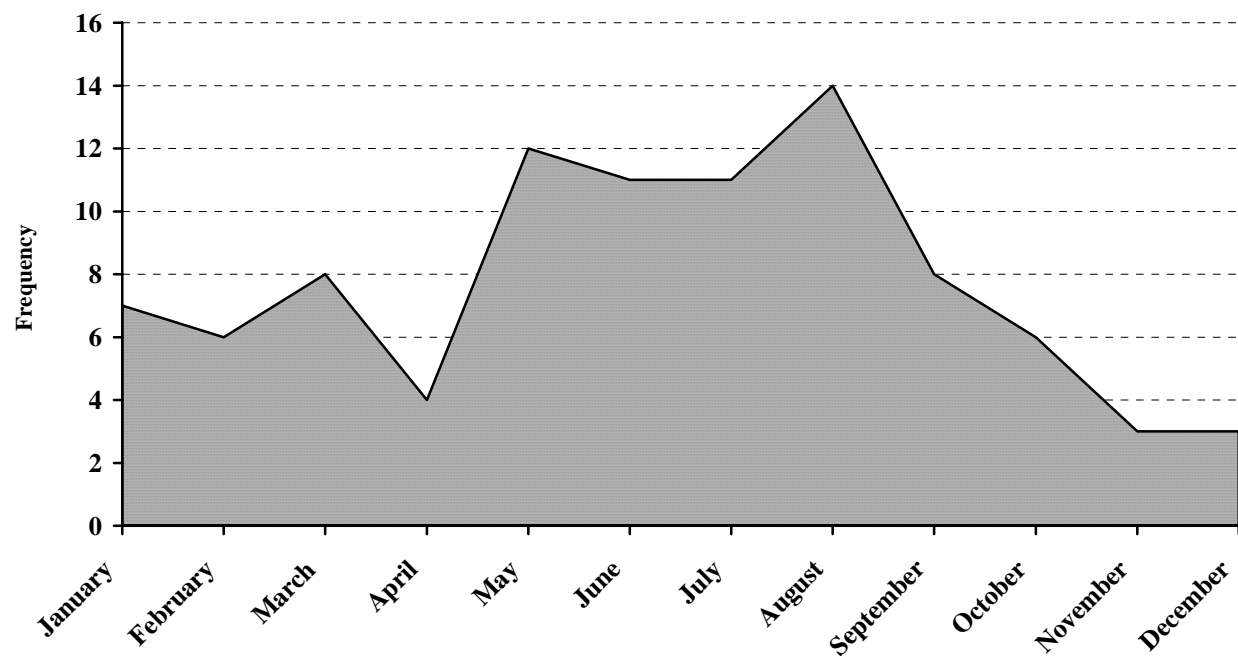
Assaults and violent acts claimed the lives of 6 workers in Kansas. Four of the 6 deaths were from homicides, of which 3 were from shootings. (Chart 17, Table 7)

Fires and explosions claimed the lives of 3 workers in 2001. (Chart 17, Table 7)

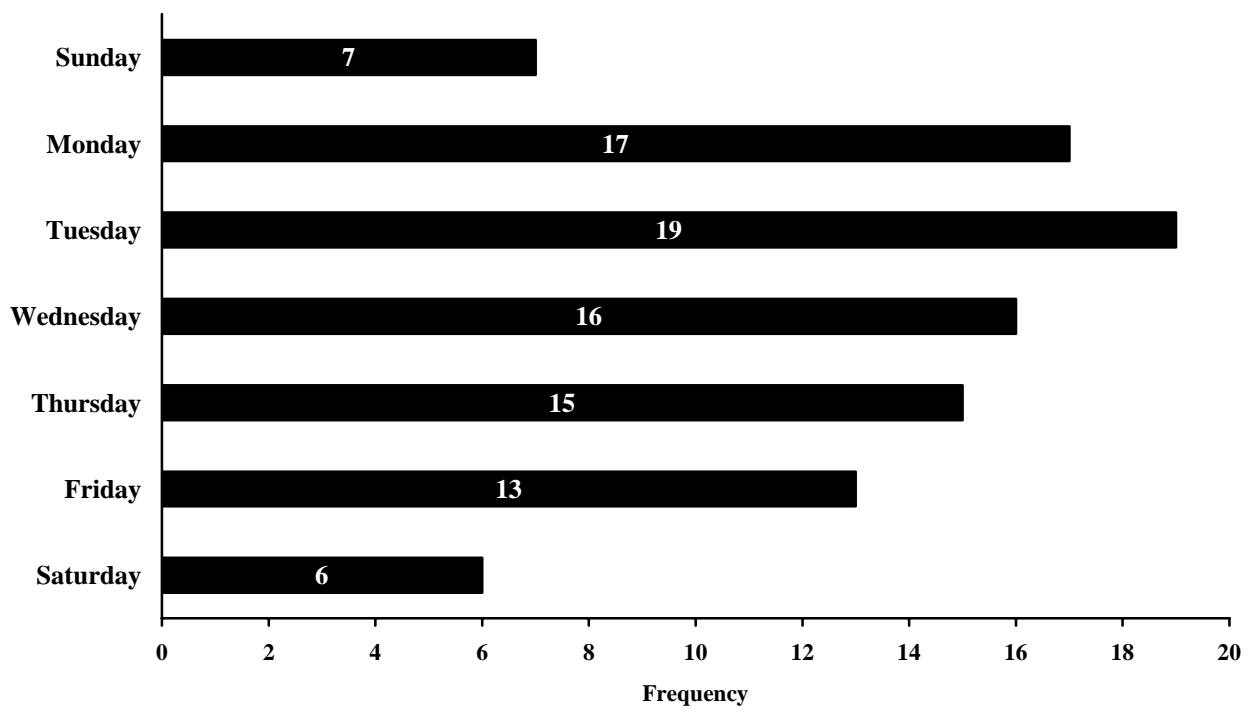


\*Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

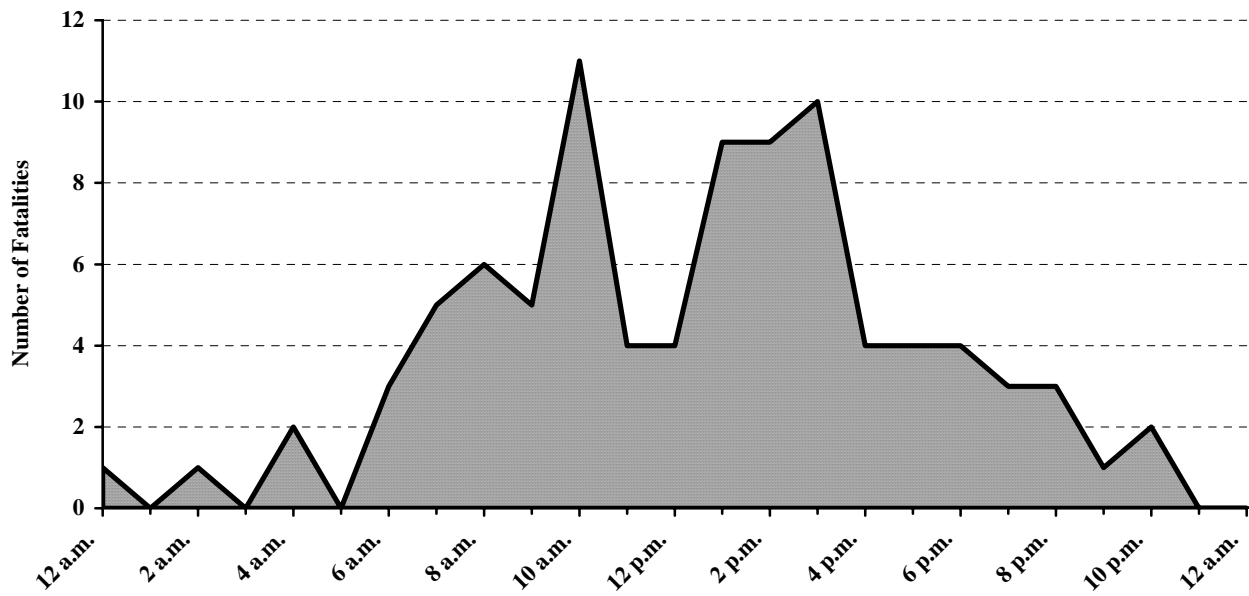
**Chart 18. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Month of Injury  
Kansas, 2001**



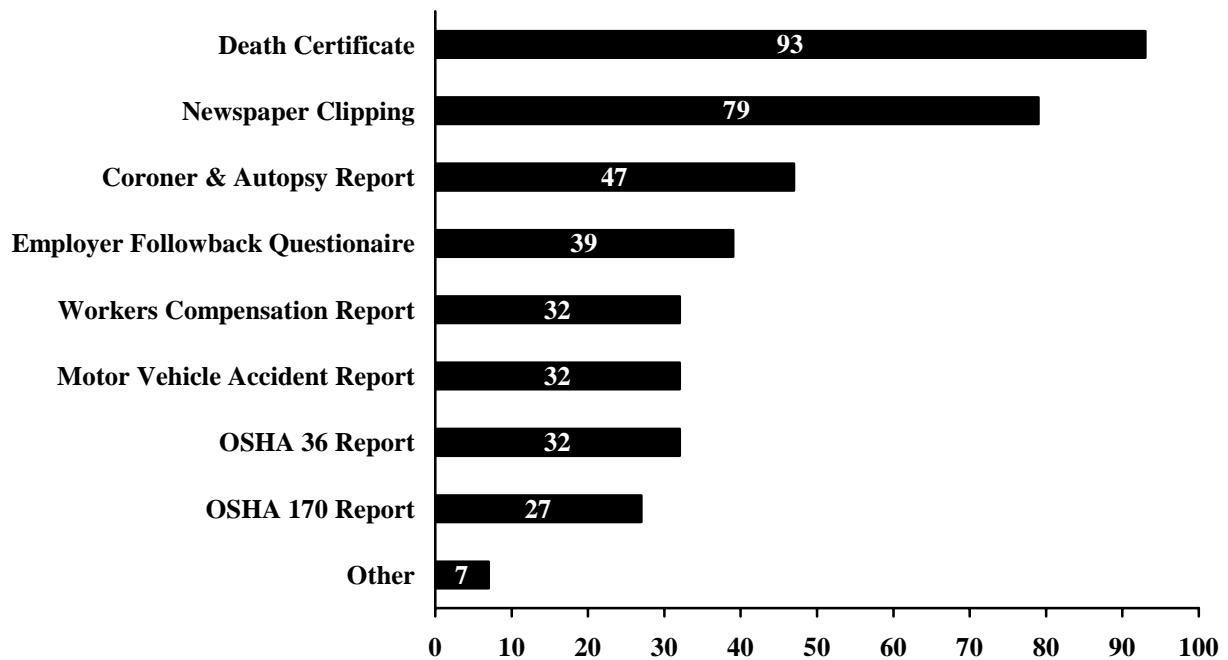
**Chart 19. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Day of the Week  
Kansas, 2001**



**Chart 20. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Time of Injury  
Kansas, 2001**



**Chart 21. Number of Source Documents by Type  
Kansas, 2001**





## **SECTION II**

### **TABLES**



**Table 1. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Characteristics  
Kansas, 2001**

Worker Characteristics	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Employee Status</b>		
Wage and salary workers <sup>1</sup> .....	70	75
Self-employed <sup>2</sup> .....	23	25
<b>Sex</b>		
Men.....	88	95
Women .....	5	5
<b>Age</b>		
Under 25.....	9	10
25 to 34 years .....	16	17
35 to 44 years .....	16	17
45 to 54 years .....	24	26
55 to 64 years .....	14	15
65 years and over.....	14	15
<b>Race or Ethnic Origin</b>		
White, non-Hispanic.....	83	89
Black, non-Hispanic .....	4	4
Hispanic or Latino.....	6	7

<sup>1</sup> May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

<sup>2</sup> Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

**NOTE:** Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

**NOTE:** Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

**SOURCE:** Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.



**Table 2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry  
Kansas, 1991 - 2001**

Years	Industry <sup>1</sup>										
	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance & real estate	Services	Government <sup>2</sup>	TOTAL
<b>1991</b>	23	7	15	8	13	3	6	-	5	6	<b>86</b>
<b>1992</b>	23	3	8	12	11	3	5	-	7	9	<b>82</b>
<b>1993</b>	36	8	10	3	14	-	5	-	6	13	<b>99</b>
<b>1994</b>	23	6	16	7	13	5	15	-	7	13	<b>106</b>
<b>1995</b>	17	6	20	9	9	3	5	-	8	17	<b>95</b>
<b>1996</b>	18	-	19	7	11	7	4	-	10	9	<b>85</b>
<b>1997</b>	22	7	13	9	17	4	3	-	9	8	<b>93</b>
<b>1998</b>	23	3	18	6	9	7	7	3	12	8	<b>98</b>
<b>1999</b>	22	-	13	10	15	8	-	-	10	5	<b>87</b>
<b>2000</b>	16	-	9	8	10	6	12	-	8	12	<b>85</b>
<b>2001</b>	17	-	19	6	17	8	4	3	12	5	<b>93</b>

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

<sup>2</sup> Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

**NOTE:** Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add up to totals because of rounding.

**NOTE:** Dashes indicate no data reported or data that does not meet publication criteria.

**SOURCE:** Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table 3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry  
Kansas, 2001**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>
Private Industry .....	88	95
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing</b> .....	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>
Agriculture production – crops .....	15	16
General farms, primarily crop.....	15	16
<b>Mining</b> .....	-	-
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
Heavy construction, except building .....	9	10
Highway and street construction.....	4	4
Heavy construction, except highway .....	5	5
Water, sewer, pipeline, and communications and power line construction .....	4	4
Special trade contractors .....	9	10
Miscellaneous special trade contractors.....	3	3
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Food and kindred products.....	3	3
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b> .....	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>
Trucking and warehousing.....	12	13
Trucking and courier services, except air .....	10	11
Local trucking without storage .....	5	5
Trucking, except local .....	4	4
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	3	3
<b>Wholesale trade</b> .....	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
Wholesale trade – non-durable goods .....	7	8
Farm-product raw materials.....	6	7
<b>Retail trade</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Finance, insurance and real estate</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>
Business services.....	3	3
Personnel supply service.....	3	3
Help supply services .....	3	3
Auto repair, services, and parking.....	3	3
Educational services.....	4	4
Schools and educational services, n.e.c. ....	4	4
<b>Government</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

<sup>2</sup> Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

**NOTE:** Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

**NOTE:** n.e.c. means “not elsewhere classified”

**NOTE:** Dashes indicate no data reported or data that does not meet publication criteria.

**SOURCE:** Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table 4. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation  
Kansas, 2001**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	3	3
Professional specialty.....	6	7
<b>Technical, sales, and administrative support.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
Sales occupations .....	5	5
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations.....	5	5
<b>Service occupations .....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Farming, forestry, and fishing.....</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>
Farming operators and managers .....	14	15
Farmers, except horticultural .....	14	15
Other agricultural and related occupations.....	6	7
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	4	4
Farm workers .....	4	4
<b>Precision production, craft, and repair .....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
Mechanics and repairers.....	3	3
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors.....	3	3
Construction trades.....	9	10
Construction trades, except supervisors.....	9	10
Extractive occupations .....	3	3
<b>Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	23	25
Motor vehicle operators .....	19	20
Truck drivers.....	17	18
Material moving equipment operators .....	4	4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	12	13
Construction laborers .....	5	5
Laborers, except construction .....	3	3

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

**NOTE:** Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

**SOURCE:** Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table 5. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature of Injury**  
**Kansas, 2001**

Nature of Injury	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Traumatic injuries and disorders .....</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Open wounds .....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
Gunshot wounds.....	4	4
<b>Intracranial injuries .....</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
Multiple intracranial injuries.....	19	20
<b>Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders .....</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs.....	35	38
<b>Other traumatic injuries and disorders .....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>
Internal injuries to organs and blood vessels of the trunk ....	19	20
Electrocutions, electric shock.....	5	5

**NOTE:** Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

**NOTE:** Dashes indicate no data reported or data that does not meet publication criteria.

**SOURCE:** Center for Health & Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table 6. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body**  
**Kansas, 2001**

Part of Body	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Head .....</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>
Cranial region, including skull .....	20	22
Brain.....	19	20
<b>Trunk.....</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>
Chest, including ribs, internal organs .....	7	8
Chest, except internal locations of diseases or disorders ..	7	8
Abdomen .....	5	5
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	5	5
Multiple trunk locations .....	8	9
<b>Lower extremities .....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Body systems .....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Multiple body parts .....</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>42</b>

**NOTE:** Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to total because of rounding.

**NOTE:** Dashes indicate no data reported or data that does not meet publication criteria.

**SOURCE:** Center for Health & Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table 7. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure  
Kansas, 2001**

Event or Exposure <sup>1</sup>	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Transportation incidents</b> .....	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>
Highway incident .....	28	30
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	14	15
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming .....	5	5
Moving in intersection .....	6	7
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road .....	6	7
Noncollision incident.....	7	8
Jack-knifed or overturned – no collision .....	5	5
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water.....	8	9
Noncollision incident.....	7	8
Overturned .....	5	5
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle mobile equipment .....	7	8
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area. ....	5	5
Aircraft incident .....	4	4
Aircraft accident, n.e.c. ....	3	3
Railway accident .....	-	-
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Homicides .....	4	4
Shooting .....	3	3
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b> .....	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
Struck by object.....	4	4
Struck by falling object.....	3	3
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	5	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery .....	3	3
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials .....	4	4
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials, n.e.c. ....	4	4
<b>Falls</b> .....	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
Fall to lower level.....	11	12
Fall to lower level, n.e.c .....	4	4
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b> .....	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
Contact with electric current .....	5	5
Contact with overhead power lines.....	4	4
<b>Fires and explosions</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

**NOTE:** Dashes indicate no data reported or data that does not meet publication criteria.

**NOTE:** Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

**SOURCE:** Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**NOTE:** n.e.c. means “not elsewhere classified”

**Table 8. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source of Injury  
Kansas, 2001**

Source of Injury	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>
Chemicals and Chemical Products .....	-	-
Containers.....	-	-
<b>Machinery .....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Construction, logging, and mining machinery .....	4	4
<b>Parts and materials .....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Persons, plants, animals, and minerals .....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
Food products -- fresh or processed.....	5	5
Grains, grain mill products .....	5	5
<b>Structures and surfaces .....</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces .....	12	13
Floors .....	3	3
Floor of building.....	3	3
Surfaces below ground level, n.e.c. ....	3	3
<b>Tools, instruments, and equipment .....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Vehicles .....</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>55</b>
Air vehicle.....	4	4
Aircraft - - powered fixed wing .....	3	3
Propeller – driven aircraft.....	3	3
Highway vehicle, motorized .....	36	39
Automobile .....	4	4
Truck.....	28	30
Dump truck.....	4	4
Pick-up truck .....	5	5
Semi-trailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck .....	11	12
Trucks, n.e.c. ....	7	8
Van - - passenger or light delivery .....	4	4
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors.....	12	13
Tractor .....	11	12
<b>Other sources.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Ammunition .....	4	4
Bullets.....	4	4

**NOTE:** Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**NOTE:** n.e.c. means “not elsewhere classified”

**NOTE:** Dashes indicate no data reported or data that does not meet publication criteria.

**SOURCE:** Center for Health & Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.



## **SECTION III**

## **APPENDIX**





### **SCOPE OF CFOI DATA**

The CFOI program includes the private sector, public sector, military, self-employed, and certain volunteers. To be included, an incident that resulted in death must have occurred in the reference state (in this case, Kansas) during the reference year (in this case, 2001), and must be work-related. If the incident occurred in a neighboring state but the death occurred in Kansas it is the neighboring state's responsibility to publish that occurrence. In the CFOI program a fatality is considered work-related only if the deceased was working for pay or other compensation at the time of the incident. Additionally, the deceased must be on the employer's premises, or, if at a different site, engaged in a work activity or present there as a condition of employment. Though the focus is primarily on injury-related deaths, illnesses that are determined to be work-related or that occur at work, such as heart attacks, are also considered to be within the scope of the program therefore information pertaining to fatal illnesses that are recognized to be work related, or which occur at work, are also gathered by CFOI but not published in this publication. CFOI criteria are generally broader than the criteria used by Federal and State agencies administering specific laws and regulations.

### **COLLECTION METHODS**

The CFOI program produces a single, reliable census of workplace fatalities. Currently, annual estimates of the national work related fatalities range between 3,000 and 11,000 deaths per year. Reasons for this wide range of estimates can be explained by difference in statistical methods. In most cases the estimate is based on a single source document, such as the worker's compensation reports which by definition exclude self-employed, government employees, and other specified sectors of the labor force.

To insure that fatalities are work related, cases are researched from different sources until a work relationship is either determined or rejected. Two or more independent source documents or a source and a follow-up questionnaire must document each case. Organizations providing source documents for the CFOI program and the documents they provide include: Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Kansas death certificates; Kansas Department of Human Resources, Division of Worker's Compensation, fatal workers compensation reports; Occupational Safety and Health Administration, OSH-36 and OSH-170 reports; county coroners in Kansas, autopsy reports, coroners reports, and toxicology reports; clipping service, newspaper clippings; and Kansas law enforcement agencies, police reports. Cases identified as in-scope are coded in detail, providing information on approximately thirty data elements collected, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, the machinery or equipment involved and the circumstances surrounding the accident.

## Definitions and Classification Sources

The CFOI program uses the following classification systems to code/classify data elements collected.

- *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, 1990 Census of Population*, published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, to classify the occupation of the decedent.
- *Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes*, to classify geographic location where the event or exposure occurred.
- *The Occupational Safety and Health Classification Code Structure* developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, to classify the following:

Nature of injury:	Identifies the physical characteristics of the injury.
Part of body:	Identifies the part (s) of the body or the body system directly affected by the nature of injury.
Event or exposure:	Describes the manner in which the fatal injury was produced or inflicted by the source of the fatal injury.
Source of injury:	Identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or the exposure which directly produced or inflicted the injury.
Secondary source:	Identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of the fatal injury or contributed to the event or exposure.

- *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, is used to classify the industry of the employer. A business is assigned a specific industry on the basis of its principal commodity produced or distributed, or service rendered.



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